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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/619,548	07/16/2003	Robert Flower	14398	5957

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EXAMINER

JOHNSON III, HENRY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3739

DATE MAILED: 05/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/619,548

Applicant(s)

FLOWER, ROBERT

Examiner

Henry M Johnson, III

Art Unit

3739

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 26 and 28 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 27 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

Claim 27 is objected to because of the following informalities: Energy is derived from power over a period of time. Therefore, energy is not delivered for a period of time, but over a period of time. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2 and 6-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,443,976 to Flower et al. Flower et al. teach a method for treating a lesion, such as a CNV or tumor, in an animal. The methods contemplate treating such a lesion by subjecting the lesion to PDT, and subjecting a blood vessel that carries blood into the lesion to thermal photocoagulation to reduce the flow of blood through that vessel and into the lesion (Col. 2, lines 27-35). A fluorescent dye is used to obtain angiograms of the vasculature of interest to permit accurate targeting, while a radiation-absorbing dye is used in dye-enhanced photocoagulation effect treatment of feeder vessels (Col. 7, lines 1-5). This is the step of

Art Unit: 3739

locating the feeder vessel. The PDT dyes are disclosed as hematoporphyrins, aminolevulinic acids, porphyrins, merocyanines, porphycenes, porfimer sodium, verteporfin, Photofrin II, PH-10, chlorins, zinc phthalocyanine, purpurins, pheophorbides, monoclonal antibody-dye conjugates of any of the foregoing dyes (abstract). The treatment step of thermal photocoagulation is preferably performed after the application of PDT when reperfusion of the CNV is detected, but the inventive methods are not limited to that sequence (Col. 6, lines 22-26). The methods and associated steps may be performed in any logical order (Col. 3, lines 36-37). The photocoagulation radiation-absorbing dyes are disclosed as fluorescein, rose bengal and indocyanine green (Col. 7, lines 31-35). Flower et al. teach a relationship between the type of photodynamic dye, the formulation, mode of administration, and dosage level, adjustment of these parameters to fit the particular combination to ensure delivery of an effective amount of the dye formulation to the targeted tissue is possible. (Col. 5, lines 20-26). This implies delivery over a set period of time based on the parameters. The delivery of dyes via liposomes is disclosed as being well known in the art (Col. 8, lines 11-16), and this is interpreted to include the various properties associated therewith. Flower et al. teach the radiation-absorbing dyes may also fluoresce, permitting the same dye to be used to obtain angiographic images of blood vessels, and treatment of vessels targeted as a result of the angiogram (Col. 7, lines 25-30), thus being used to confirm a target has "filled" with a treatment composition.

Regarding claims 22-25, Flower et al. teaches the use of angiographics at various stages of the treatment of vessels. The applicant cites the same steps for determining the rate the composition exits the lesion as for the other visualizations. It is implicit the angiographic images of Flower et al. can be used for this purpose.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,443,976 to Flower et al. as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,351,663 to Flower et al. Flower et al. '976 is discussed above, but does not disclose administration of the composition as a rapid bolus. Flower et al. '663 teach the introduction a liquid composition for CNV treatment as boluses comprising a fluorescent dye (Col. 4, line 17). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to introduce the dye as a bolus as taught by Flower et al. '663 in the method of Flower et al. '976 as an alternative equivalent means of introduction.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,443,976 to Flower et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,351,663 to Flower et al. as applied to claim 4 above and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,707,986 to Miller et al. (Miller). Both Flowers' patents are discussed above, but do not teach the administration of the ICG in a bolus followed by a saline flush. Miller discloses ICG as a dye in angiographic observation in an eye (Col. 6, lines 112-16) wherein the administration is preferably by intravenous injection of a bolus followed by a saline flush (Col. 6, lines 31-33). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the saline flush as taught by Miller in the method of Flower et al. as it is well known to control bolus movement with such techniques.

Art Unit: 3739

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 26 and 28 are allowed.

Claim 27 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the objection set forth in this Office action.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

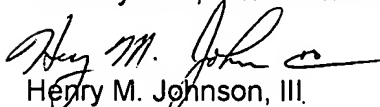
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry M Johnson, III whose telephone number is (571) 272-4768. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 6:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda C Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3739

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Henry M. Johnson, III.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3739